WASHINGTON.

Congress Inclined to Give Secretary Sherman a Chance.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Why the Diaz Government Was To Be Recognized.

JEFFERSON'S GRAVE

Carping Over the Postal Appropriations.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1878. BECRETARY SHERMAN AND SPECIE PAYMENTS-DISINCLINATION TO INTERPERE WITH 'HIS

de next week when they are to vote on the quesd. make an adverse report if they make the bill to rest in the committee. the think this the wisest course aree that any report in the Senate, which, while it will not help the pass the bill, will yet alarm retary Sherman work out his plans unobcan then be called up at any time during the session

The friends of resumption think that it would be the questions, and all attempts at currency ation, as tending to alarm the country and hinder tion allowing him to sell four per centi greenbacks, and to accept greenbacks after the 1st of July. s are not bolleved to be necessary to the Secre ng in bills authorizing them will perhaps arouse report favorably such measures, if the Secretary re-issue of redcemed legal tenders, after resump-

asy if a new currency debate should arise. No adverse to the present pelicy of the Treasury ery such bill would, of course, be vetoed. The as greatly strengthened the Treasury policy for reumption in both houses, and many who are opposed und at any rate to give it fair play and an unimpeder bance to succeed. It is felt that the country would man's plans, as these so fully promise success.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE BECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PORFIBIO DIAZ OF MEXICO.

The Department of State has not yet received official intelligence of the recognition of the Diaz govern-ment by Minister Foster. There is no doubt, howver, of that fact, as the instructions to that gentleman find a proper condition of affairs to warran th notion, and besides full 'credence is given to the tive here, received last night, informing him of the The reasons for recognizing the Diaz governments and given evidence of its carnestness in that direction, baving, among other things, sent federal troops to the frontier to preserve the peace, thus supplanting the inefficient militia. Consequently no raids have occurred on the Rio Grande for the last three months—certainly none of a serious character. Besides, the Mexican government has promptly paid, as they became due, two instalments of the Mexican indemnity, amounting to \$600,000, and recently the Mexican government checked an attempt at Matamoras to levy forced loans on American citizens. There have been no other such attempts for some months past and every precaution will be taken to prevent them in Sura. Further, the Moxican government expresses a readiness to enter upon negotiations for the adjust-ment of all questions in dispute, and has been on its

HOW TO COUNT THE VOTES. The bill prescribing the method of counting the electoral votes and deciding questions thereon, agreed upon by the Senate Committee on the Electoral Count, embodies substantially the proposition submitted to the corresponding House Commit-tee by Hon. Epps Hunton, of Virginia. The principal points are that each State shall provide for the judicial determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of electors, and that svery such determination made by the highest State title of the electors so declared to have been apthat where conflicting decisions some before the convention of the two bouses of Congress, the votes of those electors bouses acting separately shall concurrently decide returns of the electors of the several States are to be transmitted to the President of the Senate by the second Wednesday next after the meet-January, as now provided by law.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS. The democratic Senators met in caseus to-day for the purpose of reviewing the various measures now pending before Congress. It is understood that the Resumption Repeal bill was discussed, and although appeared to be in favor of its passage. The coming slections and the suffering experienced by the poorer classes throughout the country were very generally discussed, but without arriving at any conclusion as to what action abould be taken with regard to the legislation necessary to relieve the latter. The execu tive caucus committee war authorized to confer with the House caucus committee with a view to reaching a decision as to the course to be pursued.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1878. On motion of Mr. BICKNELL, (dem.) of Ind., the Schate bill requiring the Commissioner appointed to prepare the new edition of the Revised Statutes and to revise the index to the first volume of the same, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

JEFFERSON'S DILAPIDATED GRAVE.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the Library, reported back the bill appro-priating \$2,500 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Cox said :- "This is a day to be made ever memorable. It is Jefferson's birthday. He was associated with every sentiment ann exertion in the higher sphere of patriotic and philosophic statesmanship, yet his grave in in utter neglect and decay; the shalt is broken and unprosected, and the inscription be himself directed

at under the direction of the State De-

eration of the bill. He would not object to aonument 10 Washington; but he was opd to the present bill. It was a disgrace to the of Virginia to allow Jefferson's monument to go such a state of decay that it was necessary to

tion of Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., a se night was ordered for debate upon th

Mr. BLOUNT, (dem.) of Ga., proceeded to explain the

made as officient as possible, it should also be as little expensive as possible.

INCREASED DUSINESS—INCREASED COSTS.

Mr. Baker, (rep.) of Ind., replied to Mr. Beebe. He commenced Mr. Biount, of Georgia, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, which prepared the bill, for the difigence, zeal and fidelity with which he had investigated every detail of the postal service in 1860 and in 1877, Mr. Baker reminded him that the proper test of cost was the amount of business cone, and on that point that the proper test of cost was the amount of business cone, and on that point some \$8,500,000 in 1860. Under the aemocratic administration in 1866 there had been a deficit of over \$6,000,000, and at the same rate there would be over \$12,000,000 of default in 1877, whereas this bill only called for appropriation from the freasury of some \$3,000,000 of default in 1877, whereas this bill only called for appropriation from the freasury of some \$3,000,000 of default in 1877, whereas this bill only called for appropriation from the treasury of some \$4,000,000 of the foreign claimed that there was more economy in the administration of the postal arrived

rotten places. No one had explained why it was that \$1,000 a mile was paid to railroads now, when none of them were paid over \$375 a mile in 1800.

Mr. Waddell, (dem.) of N. C., informed Mr. Chittenden that such a commission had been appointed and had just sent in its report to Congress, and had not devised a plan to make the service self-sustaining.

Mr. CLYMER, (dem.) of Po., argued that the criticisms of Messrs. Beebe and Chittenden in regard to the bill and in regard to the Post Office service generally were unjust, and he commended the sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee for the care and diligence exercised by it in the preparation of the bill. After further discussion the committees rose and general debate was closed.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

EVIDENCE FOR AND AGAINST THE CLAIMANT-AN INSINUATION OF BRIBERY WARMLY RE-SENTED-JUDGE BLACK'S LVIDENCE-HOW THE CELEBRATED "PATENT" WAS SIGNED.

Washington, April 13, 1878.
The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day re-

order.

A QUESTION OF PARCHMENT.

James M. Armstrong, the presentative of the private land claims division of the laterior Department, was recaited by the counsel for the New Idria Company. He testified that he found on the last two parchiment pages of the document which the New Idria Company

bears date March 13.

AN INSINUATION AND A SCENE.

Judge D. S. Wilson asked the Committee whether it would be competent to show that hr. Shaw, when inquiring at the Department of Justice for all the documents in this case, had made an offer of money to Mr. Klopper to exhibit some which had not been snown mim?

nappy to have an opportunity to testify that the instinuation was utterly unfounded.

CONTRADICTORY APPIDAVITS.

After the rocess a long countoversy took place be tween the opposing counsel as to the admissibility of a printed volume containing what purported to be true copies of a large number of affidavits laid before the House Judiciary Committee by the New Idria Company when the case was under investigation in 1870. Judge D. S. Wilson stated under eath that to the pest of his knowledge and belief these were substantially true copies, and that the originals, although diligently searched for by him and the former clerk of the Judiciary Committee cannot new belound. Mr. Shaw insisted that the witness could not establish the correctness of these printed documents by his unassisted recollection, and, as a matter of fact, he (Mr. Shaw) knew that some of the matter printed in this volume differed materially from the original documents, and particularly what purported to be the evidence given by Judge Jeremian S. Black before the Judiciary Committee.

Jugge D. S. Wilson replied that the portions of the printed book referred to by Mr. Shaw are not now offered as testimony.

Mr. Shaw prejuned that the inaccuracy of the book

Forney and the late John Hickman, he procured for General Den Sickles an interview with Thaddeus Stevens, and was present during the interview; General Sickles read aloud a statement concerning McGarrahan's claim to the Panoche Graude ranche, the object being to induce Thaddeus Stevens to speak to President Lincoln about it and premote the tsauance of a patent to McGarrahan. Mr. Stevens being ill, requested witness to see Secretary Seward for him on a tuns subject, which he did; the Secretary mentioned that the subject had been already discussed by the members of the Cabinet and promised to converse with the President concerning it, intimating that he (Mr. Seward) was favorably discosed to the McGarrahan side of the controversy; a day or two afterward President Lincoln hearing that Tandeus Stevens was ill colled to see him, and, in the presence of the witness, they had a task of about twenty minutes' duration on national topics; before the President said goodby to Representative Stevens, however, they both simultaneously slituded to the Subject of the Panoche Grande ranche; Mr. Lincoln said he had been pulled and hauled both ways about signing a patent for this land claim and would like to know Mr. Stevens' views on the subject; he added jocularly that he would really like to get it out of the way, as people were calling to see him on this controversy to such an extent as to impede public business. Representative Stevens repined, stating briefly what he had heard of the merits of the application for a patent, and concluded as follows:—

"If you are convinced it is right—and (parentheti-

October, 1970, the new dead driver connection with the matter.

Mr. Stevens next gave testimony, in reply to questions from Mr. Ingersall, concerning the unsigned parchment patent which was under examination this floreing and which had figured largely heretofore to the controversy before this committee, the New

THE PRESIDENT.

ABRANGING FOR THE FORTHCOMING VISIT-LADIES' RECEPTION TO MRS. HAYES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1878. Mrs. Haves on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of thu receive in the large second story front room of th house will be decorated with plants, flowers an

The only invited guests are the officials of the gov officers of the army and navy, the marine corp

omeers of the army and navy, the marine corps, judges of the United States and State courts and foreign Minksters and consuls.

A Commercial Exchange committee take charge of the President on Thursday, taking an excursion on the stoamer Illinois down the river and bay and extend a reception in the evening. Friday and Saturday will be devoted to visiting leading manufactories in and around the city and visiting points—if time can be spared—on the Lehigh Valley and Reading railroads.

railroads.

It is proposed by some of the leading ladies of the city to tender their acknowlegements to Mrs. Haye in the shape of a reception at the Academy of the Fine Arts. The ladies of Philadelphia are said to be uncarreast in this matter, and, if Mrs. Hayes accept we may look forward to an interesting demonstration

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DISCUSSING THE VALIDITY OF COHABITATION WITH AN INDIAN WOMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1878. for the Western district of Pennsylvania and Meiste joining the city of Pittsburg. The questions involved turned on the fact and validity of one whom he lived and cohabited, leaving at his death a daughter who conveyed the land to lielster had a valid title, and Meister could recover. But the Court excluded all evidence of the fact that Mowry and the Indian woman were reputed to be man and wife in the community in which they lived and lived together as such, ruling that under the laws of Michigan, where the alleged marriage took place, it required the presence of a magistrate or clergyman to render it valid; and as it was shown that there was no such presence there was no marriage, and the lact of cohabitation could not be permitted to affect the case. This decision is the error assigned hore.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE TO MAKE A SURVEY

OF THE AMEZON. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

NORFOLK, Va., April 13, 1878. Commander George C. Remey, commanding the United States steamship Enterprise, returned from Washington to-day, bringing orders from the Navy Department to proceed to Brazil without delay, on a special cruise, for the purpose of making a running most extensive survey yet made by our government of the great Father of Waters of South America. The Enterprise will have her main decks calked, ma-chinery overhauled, and some other slight repairs, and leave the yard in two weeks. She will be gone about eighteen months.

OUR PLAG ABBOAD.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1878. ovements of vessels on the Mediterranean station: Rear Admiral Leroy on February 5 transferred his Marion, two German corvoites, one Italian, one Prench and one English gusboat were in port. The Trenton arrived at Piraus on March 17, and the Admiral retransferred his flag to the Trenton. The Marion arrived at Smyrna from Greece March 15. In April she is going to Beirout and other ports on the coast of Syria. The Vandaira had gone to Villefranche.

THE OMAHA EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK. HAVANA, April 13, 1878. The United States steamer Omahs, Rear Admiral Preble, from Calino, arrived at St. Thomas March 31, and sailed for New York on the 8th inst.

UNITED STATES POSTAL COMMISSION

HATANA, April 13, 1878. The United States Postal Commission left here for iome to-day.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO. PEACE RESTORED IN BOTH REPUBLICS-HAYTI

PAYING OFF DEBIS. HAVANA, April 13, 1878. The French steamer from St. Thomas, April 9, has

PRACE IN ST. DONINGO. Advices from St. Domingo ere to Merch 28. They represent that peace has been completely restored under the provisional government of President Cesareo Guillermo. The revolutionists in the northern provinces, who were partisans of Gonzales, also

lative Champers have been opened. The President's message exhorts all citizens to prepare for the coming Presidential election. There are three candidates for the Presidency—Generals Luperon, Genzales and Guillerme.

Guillermo.

Dates from Hayti to the 30th of March state that peace has been entirely re-established to that Republic. The government have paid the arreers of the national French debt, amounting to 4,461,000f. Regniar payments of the debt will continue in quarterly instalments. A few annuties are yet unpaid.

VENEZUMLAN PORTS REGENTED.

Intelligence from Venezuels says the Congress of that country has decreed the reopening of the ports of Maracaibo and Coro.

A BRUTAL FATHER SENTENCED.

HOW THREE DAUGHTERS SUFFERED PAIN AND DEGRADATION AT THE HANDS OF A PARENT, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1878.

J. R. P Meshlin, a clerk in the War Department, has been under trial for a week post, charged with excessive cruelty to three of his daughters. The Judge of the police court, in passing sentence to-day, said :mous, but trivial, the instruments employed were the clenched fist, a chisel, hammer handle, screw driver, chair rocker, confinement in a room in the mouth of December without any fire, tied with cord to a box and kicked from the defendant's beots in the face and upon the head. With all the expanations of the defendant folly consacred and weighed I am atterty unable to reconcile the use of these instruments of torture with the possession and exercise of proper motives in Inflicting parental publishment. The violence, the unastival and unreasonable severity manifested, the insensibility, coarseness and brutality which characterized all those painful scenes, all bespeak a heart regardless of social duty and exhibiting all the ordinary symptoms of a wicked deprayed and manignant aptrit. From a careful consideration of the evidence I find the defendant guilty of the several assaults and batteries charged in the informations. Regarding the first assault in October, 1877, the lightest sentence he can give into pay a fine of \$20, and in default to eaffer thirty days imprisonment in the United States Jail. As the evidence discloses a system of persistent crucity on the pert of the taker, utterly inconsistent with the true character he should assault to his children, he is sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the United States Jail on each of the remaining informations as they may appear. in the mouth of December without any fire.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

History of the So-Called Revolutionary President of Mexico.

HIS MILITARY RECORD.

The Pronunciamento and War Against Juarez.

A REMARKABLE SOLDIER.

Don Porfirio Diaz, the remarkable man who ha ust been recognized by the United States government as President of Mexico, is about fifty years of age, spare of figure, medium beight, upright as an arrow tache, the only beard he wears, and showing unmisborn in the State of Oajaca, a section of Mexico which has the honor of giving to the country such men as enough to do to admit of their giving their promising days. Porfirio made some progress in his studies of tering of law's dry, musty art; but whether he was ever received at the Bar does not appear, although in 1863 his friends claimed for him that he had been admitted to practice in the courts of his nativ State as an advocate. He was rather young to partias soon as he comprehended well the principles of republican liberty, upon which the of Mexican institutions was supposed to hav party, and became an avowed enemy of the govern ent of General José Lopez de Santa Anna. The great and good General Don Ignacio Comonfort, sided by the patriarch of Mexican independence, Don chiefs in the town of Ayotla, in 1856, and there the constitution, which during the three years' war of reform cost Mexico millions of treasure and the bes blood of her sons, was formed. Don Pedre Minister of War, was at that time Secretary to Gen eral Comontort, and Perfirio Diaz, then but a young

Minister of War, was at that time Secretary to General Comontort, and Perfirio Diaz, then but a young man, at once swore sallegiance to the "Plan of Ayotha," and afterward carried the bannerget "Liberty and Reform" on many a bloody field.

YOUNG DIAZ WINS PRONOTION.

It was in 1856 that Diaz become captain in the State National Guard and was wounded twice, the first time at Ixcopa, and subsequently in the assault by the liberals upon the strong city of Oajaca. In 1857 the present political constitution became the fundamental law of the land, and the following year Diaz was entrusted with the military and political command of the district of Tehauntopec and its dependencies. The conservatives, or Church party, who were in possession of the resources of the country, and backed by the standing army, with such men as Leonardo Marquez, Miguet Miramon, Felix Zulnaga, and others at its bead, fought desperately for the supremacy. Surrounded by powerful enemies in the levely and fruittal section of Tehauntepee Diaz louent bravely against great odds and succeeded in reducing to order the territory under his command. His valuable services here were rewarded with promotion to the rank of Major, and soon afterward to that of Leutenant Colonel. In 1850, by a very nicely planned surprise, he defeated General Jose Maria Cobas twice, and captured considerable amounts of material of war from this acknowledgedly able Spanish officer, who was serving under the binners of the Church party. When, in December, 1860, the internal army trumphantly entered the City of Mexico, Diaz was a Brigadier General, and as such, at the time of mustering the army of operations qut of service he returned to Oajaca with the intention of continuing in the profession of the law, in June, 1861, he again appears in the political arona as a Deputy to the national Congress. It was at this time General Marquez attempted by a surprise to carry the City of Mexico and capture the Gongress. Diaz obtained leave to participate in the fight which followed, and was

Count Lawrencez, wore defeated by General Ignacio Zaragosa, then commanding the siextean Army of the East. After this defeat the French retreated to Ouzaba, and were soon reinforced by two more divisions of Napoleon's army, under Generals Forey and Bezsine. The French ioroes being new raised to 35,000 men, txolusive of some 12,000 traitors under Marquez, slowly advanced against the city of Puebla, sat down before it and capured it after a siege of over sixty days' duration. Here Diaz fell into the bands of the enemy as a prisone of the control of the cont

old Church party and imperialist officers joined hands in Michoscan. The plot now thickened and the end was not lar off.

The End of Lerdo's Government.

In the summer of 1876 Dieg unexpectedly turned up in San Francisco, after he had sustained some evere handling by the government officers in Onjaca. He rapidly crossed the continent, purchased some arms and ammunition at New Orleans, and at once set out for Brownsvills, Fexas. Here he came to an understanding with the bereins commander in Matamoros, waked into the procean dwasneknowledged as the lender of the fraing against Lerdo. Leaving a trusty heutenant in charge of the line of the Brayo, the energistic Diaz, with a few followers, out across the country by way of San Luis Potest, Mexico, Vera Cruz and intervening places to his native Olgaca. The revolution was now in full blast, and the feeling so intense among the revolutionists against the re-election of Lerdo that on the 29th of October. 1876, Congress conferred extraordinary powers upon the Executive, and the disturbed districts were declared under martial law. Forthwith the same body, constituting the electoral college ad hoc, processioned the re-election of Lerdo by a vote of 151 to 45. Don Joné Maria Iglesies, the President of the Republic, refused to recognize this result, and issued a proclamation in which he asserted that there had been no election. An open rupture ensued, and Iglesies took the road to Gunajnato, where he attempted to establish a provisional government under the plas that Lerdo, by procuring his re-election, had violated the constitution, forfeited his office, could not be installed, and that he, osing the Vice President of the Republic, refused to establish a provisional government under the plas that Lerdo, by procuring his re-election, had violated the constitution, forfeited his office, could not be installed, and that he, osing the Vice President

on to New York, where the first two named gentismen new are.

DIAZ ELECTED PRESIDENT.

After a stay of a couple of months in the West Diray returned to Mexico, was proclaimed provisional President, and appointed the following cabinet, nearly all of whom still retain office:—Minister of War, General Ozazan; of Finance, Justo Benitez; of Foreign Affairs, 1 L. Vallaria; of the luterior, General Victor Riva Palac.o; of Justice, Ignacio Ramirez; of Government, Protation, Ignacio Ramirez; of Government, Protation, Ignacio Ramirez; of Government, Protation, Ignacio Ramirez; of Government, Protation of Tagle. Diez, in accordance with the provisions of the plan of Taxtepec, convoked the general elections two months after his accession to power, of course the result could not be doubted. Only a few thousands of votes were essit in the whole Republic—less than might be polled in a New York Assembly district—and there being no other candidate in the field General Diaz was, in February, 1877, unanimously chosen President of Mexico for the four years ensuing thereafter. Since that time there have been several revolutionary attempts, on a small scale, made to outs thin from power, but at present the country is quiet, owing partly, without doubt, is the somewhat bitter controversy between the United States and Mexico—a controversy which appears to be not yet quite settled.

LORD LEITRIM'S MURDER.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE DEED-THE MUR DERED MAN'S ECCENTRIC CAREER-HIS IN SULT TO THE EARL OF CARLISLE. (Londonderry correspondence of the Irish Ti

April 3.1 and two attendants were shot dead this morning, while near Misford on His Lordship's estate. His Lordship and some of his tenantry were at variance. news is authenticated.

me this forenoon to wire the primary facts of this

Early information from a reliable source enabled me this forenoon to wire the primary facts of this terrible occurrence—viz., the murder of Earl Leitrin. By a great effort I succeeded in reaching the scene of the outrage this evening, and learned the exact facts, which are shortly as follows:—

The Earl of Leitrim this morning, about half-pasteight o'ciack, left his house at Manor Vaughan, near Carigart, en reste for Milford, thence to go to Londou-derry. He drove on a post car, accompanied by a newly appointed clerk named. Mechan, from county Leitrim. A second car was occupied by the Earl's valet and a country peasant. When coming near a pisniation a lew miles from Milford, the drove of the first acr was shot dead, and the Earl and the clerk were wounded. The horse in the second car being lame was a good distance behind, and owing to the hilly nature of the ground the party on it were cut off from view. The clerk ran back for help, but quickly expired, and meanwhile the Earl was shot to death. A gun, a fowling-piece, made by Hollis & Son, London, and a pistof of somewhat antique pattern, was found beside His Lordship's body, as also a gun stock of rude worfmanship considerably shattered. Two men were seen crossing the neighboring bay of Mulroy in a boat. The boat is a newly made one, never before seen in the locality. In the boat subsequently was found the barrel of a gun. The poince have also got a "billy cock" hat of superior quality to anything worm by the peasantry. Three are to arrests, and the police are utterly without a clew. Lord Leitrim was stincked near the late residence of Wicow Algoe, a respectable Presbyterian, whom he recently evicted.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 3.] In early life the Earl of Leitrim sat in Parliame then "a whig and something more." In days when tive or a whig of the mildest and most colories; type hausted all the arts of obstruction in opposing Arms set, and, it is said, appeared in the lious full uniform, and declared that, much as he was the seword, he would break it sooner submit to the degradation of having it branded a government brand. In 1854, as we have all said, the late Earl succeeded to his inther's time very large estates in the countries of Galway, Lei and Donegal. They amount to 94,000 acres, and valued at £19,000 ayear. It was at the time he and believed that he and his tenants would agree and his accession was received with get desight. It would be an affectation to tend ignorance of a fact known to all land—namely, that the auticipations doorned to bitter desappointment, and that the tions between the late Earl and his tenantry we the last degree unsatisfactory and unhappy. The

tend ignorance of a fact known to all freinand—namely, that the auticipations were
doomed to bitter disappointment, and that the relations between the late Earl and his tenantry were in
the last degree unsatisfactory and unhappy. The reason of that condition of things is not far to sees.

A FOE TO "ULSTER TENANT RIGHT."

Lord Leitrini, in his accession to the title, found
on his northern estates the Ulster tenant right existing in full force. He set himself, as he over and over
again avowed, to destroy the tenant right. Of course
the tenantry cling passionstely to the gloriong innertiance of the Ulster occupier, and above all to
its most precious jewel, the "right of sale was
a simple one. "When," he deposed in a case, an official
report of which now lies before us, "one tenant relignis interest to another i evot the parties." The Landact came, and it had the worst possible effect upon the
character and conduct of the unhappy nooleman. His
denniciations of the measure were astounding in thurbittermess and intessity. The ardent liberal of other
days had now developed into the most uncompromising of tories. The rend with his tenants bized into
open war.

The great basile between the Earl seeking to destroy and his tenants seeking to preserve their fenant right has for seven iong years been waged with
desirerate perseverance in the law courts. The boots
awarm with the reported land cases in which Lord
Leittrin, stearchase of the leitgents. The boots
awarm with the reported land cases in which Lord
Leittrin, hospitality. He appeared to itwitness bet; he gave his evidence; he fought inbattle birther. He can be a subject to the
witness bet; he gave his evidence; he fought inbattle minerally he rode the legal whiriwind and
guised the livrenic storm. Long and fierce those
battles were, commencing before the churram, fought
out again before the Judge of Assize, carried then te
withess bet; he gave his evidence; he fought inwhite and his senants and the service of the court of the
court of t

, CERVANTES' ANNIVERSARY

Preparations for the approaching celebration on the 234 inst., by the Spanish residents of this city, of the anniversary of the death of Cervantes, by e League Theatre, are going forward with a good dea of scuvity. The performers to the play to be enacted of activity. The performers to the play to be enacted have been diligently rebearsing curing the last few weeks. Senor Ferasade Miranda, a Spanish artist residing in this city, has airmay finished the bust of the great satural, the crowning of which by the nine Muses will be the concluding tableau of the entertainment. A general meeting of those of the Spanish residents who are interested in the after will be held at the Hollman House this evening, when the full programme will be decided upon and all the accessary arrangements made.